

shape recognition); the "chemical sense" (flower odors, scent preferences, chemoreceptors and olfactory sense organs, chemical thresholds, scent training); and the "language" of the bees (the now-famous "round" and "tail-wagging" dance experiments, sound communication, bee vision and polarized light, evolution of the bees' language). In addition, twelve new photographs and eight new line drawings have been added, and some of the earlier drawings have been replaced.

It is von Frisch's intimate style of "thinking out loud" with the reader as listener which makes the logic of his hypotheses, experiments, successes and failures—such a delight. This book is not only a source of information on bees, but it is an excellent example in the proper use of the scientific method. Refinements of technique and recent research by others workers have enhanced rather than diminished most of the basic conclusions of von Frisch and his colleagues.

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### BOOK NEWS

**A Revision of *Actium* Casey and *Actiastes* Casey (Coleoptera: Psalaphidae).** 1971. Albert A. Grigarick and Robert O. Schuster. University of California Press. Price \$2.50. 56 pp.

During the 83 years between 1886 and 1969, 30 specific names were applied to *Actium* and it is now one of the largest genera of euplectine pselaphids in the Americas. In this paper the authors describe 19 new species of *Actium*, redescribing 14 species, considering 3 others species and removing 3 from the genus.

The authors redefine *Actiastes* and add 7 species, 3 of which were in *Actium*, and 4 are new.

**Supplementary Studies on the Systematics of the genus *Perdita* (Hymenoptera: Andrenidae).** 1971. P. H. Timberlake. University of California Press. Price \$3.00. 63 pp.

The author states that since the completion of monographic revision of the genus *Perdita*, published in seven parts he finds it necessary to present this supplementary study. In this paper 64 species are treated, of which 32 are thought to be new and renewed study has revealed new synonymy involving four species and seven names.

**The Classification, Evolution and Dispersal of the Winter Stonefly genus *Allocapnia*.** 1971. Herbert H. Ross and William E. Ricker. Illinois Biological Monographs #45, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois, 61801. Price \$8.95. 166 pp.

The Stonefly genus *Allocapnia* occurs only in western North America. It is associated with the temperate deciduous forest except for the species *minima* that reaches the northern tree line. All species emerge as adults during the winter or early spring.

The genus apparently evolved primarily in association with the Appalachian Mountain system, its neighboring ridges and areas northeast of them.

The authors state that the evidence suggests that all the phylogenetic developments of the genes started in the late Pliocene. They also suggest that the speciation pattern of *Allocapnia* is associated with the alternation of cold glacial and warm interglacial periods of the Pleistocene and comparable oscillations occurring in late Pliocene.